

# THE CINCINNATI LITERARY GAZETTE.

VOL. III.]

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

[NO. 10.]

Published, weekly, by J. P. Foote,  
At No. 14, Lower Market Street.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 5, 1825.

{Printed by Looker & Reynolds.  
{Terms: \$3 per annum, in advance.

## REVIEWS.

*Tales of an American Landlord, containing Sketches of Life South of the Potomac.*—New-York, 1824.

One may augur well of this book from its title; for none but one of native boldness of character, or a veteran in christian warfare, would venture to come out upon the world with such an opprobrious epithet appended to his name. It has been so much the custom, in this land of freedom, with all our boasted independence, to undervalue our own productions, and to overrate those of foreign growth, that an American work has need to be, not only equal, but superior to those imported, to pass the ordeal of an American public. It has even been found necessary that articles of merchandize should bear the stamp of the crown, or the fleur-de-lis, before they could be applied to American use; and excellent fabrics have not unfrequently been thrown aside by the lovers of things from a great way off, which before excited their admiration, because it was accidentally discovered that they were of domestic origin. The word DOMESTIC, which ought to be dear to every bosom, has almost become odious, and "Sir, is it imported?" has decided the question of many an important purchase, especially with our fastidious fair. Our mustard must have an English bottle, and our eau-de-Cologne a French label, before the one can be pungent or the other fragrant. Our cheese must be, or pretend to be, from England, and our soap balls a-la-Paris, before the one can be palatable, or the other cleansing. No wonder then, that our literature, like a young vine, should reach out its tendrils for foreign support, and cling to the sturdy oak of old England. No wonder that, like other trades, it should seek the benefit of an established name. Mr. Irving has done much to lessen our self-respect. He could not submit his works to the test of his native air; his genius must be fanned by the breath of royalty. He could not rise or fall with his countrymen; but must engraft himself upon a foreign stock, till he almost lose his original taste, and become an exotic at home. One cannot sufficiently admire those pioneers in the road to fame thro' our home-bred scenes, and our home-made stories, who boldly take the lead in this untrodden region, let

the current of public opinion set as it will. It is a shame to America that her sons have not more independence—more nationality; but it will not long be thus. The leaders in her literature, like those in her political career, will soon have their ranks filled up—while they will always enjoy the glory of having opened a path in which it is comparatively easy to follow. The child, when he has slipped his leading-strings, does not at once discover his power. It is only by degrees that he finds he can walk with much greater ease, convenience, and grace, without his shackles. At length, he gives up his timidity, and feels all the pride of independence, and of increasing strength.

So far we had written, inspired by the title, before reading "The Tales of an American Landlord." We were near throwing down the book in disgust, after a few pages, contented that our authors of real genius, ashamed of their competitors, should be willing to hail from across the water, till we reflected that an American novel would not be in keeping, if the reader in the outset were not somewhat rudely jostled by all sorts of religionists. Those little fraternities in Universities, instituted by the ambitious, called "Societies," on the appearance of every new comer, have their emissaries to beset him with the superior advantages of his own particular sect, each urging him to hoist his own cockade. It is somewhat thus, on a larger scale, with the stranger in America. Methodist, Quaker, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, all claim pre-eminence; all want converts; all are God's elect. He acts wisely, perhaps, who approving of the good in all, enlists with neither; for there is no knowing how far *l'esprit du corps* may carry the most honest, the most just, when once enrolled under any party name. Let us not, however, be supposed to condemn religion in any form; all we mean is, that it is unworthily applied to forward party views. Religion, if we mistake not, is for private use, and not for public display. It is a holy influence, which operates quietly and in secret. It is a concern between our own souls and our God—subject to no earthly tribunal. The religious characters of our author, though true to nature, as sometimes exhibited, are not true to the Gospel. They are too severe, too austere; have too much regard to

mere ceremonial, to the innocent amusements of life; while they should have aimed at absolute vice. The religious man should be as amiable as polite; as decent, to say the least, as any other man.

Our author has the merit of nationality, which we contend is, in our country, a very great merit. He hits off many of our peculiarities with very considerable success, and we are willing to laugh at our own follies when pointed out by one of ourselves. He has not been over particular about locating his story, either as to time or place, leaving both to the imagination of the reader, provided he fix it some time after the revolutionary war, and somewhere south of the Potomac. With the following spirited dialogue, which happened at Mr. Scorum's inn, thus situated, we will introduce our readers to something of the story.

"And so, your mistress," said Joe, as he was about to withdraw from the carriage and make his report of the completed repairs; and so, your mistress is off to the eastward, Quash?"

"My name, Mr. Nailer," said the offended coachman, "is Lewis, when I am on these distant journeys."

"Oh, what! Lewis is your travelling name! Well, I understand all that. I have known something of these changes. I have been one of the *alias tribe* myself. But, master Quash, alias Lewis, what takes Mrs. Belcour so far from Rose Mount this summer?"

"Why, Mr. Nailer, can you tell me the what that would keep her at home! First she travelled for health; and then she took her daughters to see their aunts; and then she left them behind; and then she went for one, and then she went for the other; and now she is going for I don't know what."

"Why, for pleasure, Quash—I try you mercy, Lewis. But I never, for my part, could understand the reason that your gay, fashionable, dashing people, who consider themselves the happiest people wherever they are, should always be so anxious to go and be happy somewhere else."

"'Tis more than I can come at," said Lewis, "that Mistress should leave such a home as Rose-Mount, to go jaunting along dusty roads, and putting up at all sorts of places, and crowding herself and daughters in boarding-houses.—It is beyond me, Mr. Nailer; it's clean beyond me."

"But why so testy, good Lewis! you have been none the worse of it. You have learnt to speak as good English as an Englishman."

"As an Englishman," said Lewis—"that's a good one. Why, yes, I have acquired some little taste for the eastern manners and customs; and, between you and me, I—I mean to stay there. But mum, Mr. Nailer; here comes Mr. Scorum."

[To be continued.]



*Tables of Chemical Equivalents, Incompatible Substances, and Poisons and Antidotes, with an Explanatory Introduction. Collected and arranged By ROBERT BEST, A. M. Lecturer on Pharmaceutical Chemistry in Transylvania University. Lexington, Ky. January, 1825, pp. 74.*

We have here another book—a small one—from the dispersed members of our late Medical College. It is to be regarded properly as the work of one of them only, he whose name appears on the title page; but another, as will be seen in the sequel, has been a contributor. We shall at all times be pleased to hear from emigrant friends, in the manner in which Dr. Godman and Mr. Best recal themselves to our recollections, by sending us books of solid utility in Philosophy and Medicine: such as the Anatomical Investigations, which we lately noticed, and the Chemical Tables, which now lie before us.

The object of these Tables, with the series of short but profound explanatory chapters which precede them, is to display to the students of Medical and General Chemistry in the Western states, assembled at Transylvania University, some of the principles, and practical application, of the Atomic Theory, and the doctrines of definite proportions. The discovery, that bodies combine in definite proportions, has given a new aspect and a new constitution to the science of Chemistry. Formerly, it was in a great degree empirical; henceforward it must continually approach to the character of the exact sciences; equally remote, on the one hand, from a tissue of vague and visionary conjectures; and, on the other, from a gross aggregate of insulated and inexplicable facts. The Atomic Theory assumes the fact, that there are in simple bodies ultimate particles, and that in compounds, a particle of one body unites with one or two or three particles of another, so that, in its different states of existence, the compound has double, treble, or quadruple proportions of the second, and not all intermediate proportions, as was once believed. But we will let our author speak for himself.

"TABLE I. contains the names of the ELEMENTARY BODIES at present known; and opposite those names stand their prime equivalent numbers. These numbers, or some multiple of them, represent the relative proportions in which bodies combine with each other. Thus if we look into the 4th group of the 2d division of the 2d class, we find mercury, and opposite to this, its prime equivalent number, 200; now, if we search in the 1st class for oxygen, we learn that its prime equivalent number is 8; this number and its multiple by 2, or 16, are the proportions in which oxygen combines with 200 of mercury.

If we look opposite to chlorine, we find its prime equivalent to be 36; this number and its multiple by 2, or 72, are the proportions in which chlorine combines with 200 of mercury.

Again, in the 1st division of the 2d class we find sulphur and its prime equivalent 16; this number and its multiple by 2, or 32, represent the proportions of sulphur which combine with 200 of mercury; or thus,

200 parts of mercury combine with	8 or with 16 parts of oxygen
	36 " 72 " chlorine
	16 " 32 " sulphur.

Now, whatever be the cause of these elementary bodies combining in the above proportions, the facts themselves are indisputable; for they have been clearly ascertained, both by analytical and synthetical methods of investigation.

Let us inquire how the atomic hypothesis will account for these facts.

We know from experiment, that 208 grains of gray oxide of mercury—the basis of the pilulæ hydrargyri of the pharmacopœias—contain 200 grains of mercury and 8 grains of oxygen. The atomic theory of definite proportions supposes, that in this mass of oxide there are an equal number of ultimate particles, or atoms, of mercury and oxygen. Analysis teaches us that 216 grains of the red oxide of mercury—the red precipitate of the shops—contain 200 grains of mercury and 16 of oxygen; and having double the proportion of oxygen contained in the gray oxide, are said, in the language of the atomic theory, to have two particles of oxygen united with each particle of the metal. The former is therefore denominated a *protoxide*, and the latter a *deutoxide* of mercury.

In like manner, if 36 grains of chlorine are sufficient to furnish one atom of chlorine to every atom of mercury, in 200 grains of that metal, it is evident that twice the quantity, or 72 grains of chlorine, are sufficient to furnish two atoms of chlorine to every atom of mercury, in 200 grains of the metal; forming in the first case, *protochloride* of mercury or calomel; and in the second, *deuto-chloride* of mercury, or corrosive sublimate.

Again, if 16 grains of sulphur are required to furnish one atom to every atom of mercury, in 200 grains of the metal, it is evident that twice 16, or 32 grains of sulphur, are capable of furnishing two atoms of sulphur to every atom of mercury, in 200 grains of the metal:—constituting, in the former case, the *protosulphuret* of mercury or Ethiops mineral; in the latter the *deutosulphuret* or cinnabar.

It must be admitted that we have no direct proof, that bodies do combine atom to atom; nor is it possible that we ever should have—the ultimate particles or atoms of matter not being cognizable by our senses; but it is easy to perceive, that on this supposition, we can readily account for the constant and definite proportions, in which we know, both from analysis and synthesis, bodies do unite.

It should be distinctly understood, that the prime equivalent numbers, or, as they are hypothetically called, weights of the atoms, have no reference whatever, to the *absolute* weights, either of the atoms or of the combining masses. They simply express the *relative* proportions in which different bodies are found united.

Whatever quantity, for example, we take of soda, which is a protoxide of sodium, the two elements of the compound will always be found to exist, in the relative proportions expressed by their prime equivalent numbers; that is, the sodium will be to the oxygen in the proportion of 24 of the former to 8 of the latter; in other words, the sodium will always weigh three times as much as the oxygen; for that is the proportion which the prime equivalent numbers of these bodies bear to each other.

Whether then we take 32 grains of soda, made up of 24 grains of sodium and 8 grains of

oxygen, or 4 grains of soda, made up of 3 grains of sodium and 1 grain of oxygen, or 1 1-3 grains of soda made up of 1 grain of sodium and 1-3 of a grain of oxygen—the relative proportions are the same; for 24 to 8, 3 to 1, and 1 to 1-3 all bear the same relative proportion to each other; and the combining proportions of bodies, it may be repeated, are all that we mean to express by their prime equivalent numbers.

The reason may not present itself to the student, why the particular numbers which these tables present as prime equivalents, have been adopted. He may enquire why 4 does not stand as the prime equivalent of carbon, 100 as the prime equivalent of mercury, &c. seeing that these numbers bear the same proportion to each other, as 8, and 200? This is true; and if all the numbers in the table were changed in the same proportion, they would still be equivalent to each other; but if we were to divide them all by 2, as in the above example, we should subject ourselves to the inconvenience of being obliged to express the prime equivalent of that substance which combines in the smallest proportion by weight, namely hydrogen, by a number less than unity, that is, by a fraction; and this would not be limited to hydrogen, but the equivalent of many of the elementary bodies, would require to be expressed in broken numbers; which would increase the difficulty of recollecting them, and diminish the facility of combining them in our calculation.

This is a strong objection to making oxygen the standard; or in other words designating its prime equivalent by 1 or unity; as it compels us to express the prime equivalent of many other substances by a fraction or mixed number; thus if we make oxygen 1, hydrogen will be expressed by 0.125, chlorine by 4.5, iodine by 15.825, &c.

In the following tables, hydrogen is taken as the standard or unity, therefore its prime equivalent number is 1.

This prime equivalent 1, or some multiple of it by a whole number, as 2, 3, 4, &c. always represents the proportion in which hydrogen combines with a prime equivalent of another body—that is, with a quantity expressed by the prime equivalent number of that body.

For example, 1 part of hydrogen combines with 8 parts of oxygen to form 9 parts of water—1 part of hydrogen combines with 36 parts of chlorine to produce 37 parts of hydro-chloric or muriatic acid gas—1 part of hydrogen combines with 124 parts of iodine to produce 125 parts of hydriodic gas—3 parts of hydrogen (which are a multiple of its prime equivalent by 3) combine with 14 parts of azote to produce 17 parts of ammoniacal gas—1 part of hydrogen combines with 6 of carbon to form 7 parts of hydroguret of carbon—1 part of hydrogen combines with 12 parts of phosphorus to form 13 parts of phosphoretted hydrogen gas—1 part of hydrogen combines with 16 parts of sulphur to form 17 parts of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, &c.

In like manner, the proportions in which all elementary bodies combine, are represented by their prime equivalent numbers, or the proportion of one element is represented by its prime equivalent number, and the proportion of the other element by some multiple of its prime equivalent, by the whole numbers 2, 3, 4, &c.—Example. Oxygen combines with azote, in the proportion of 1 prime equivalent of each, to form the protoxide of azote or nitrous oxide. It also combines with this element in several other proportions, producing a set of compounds in which the numbers representing the proportions of oxygen, are a series of multiples of the prime equivalent of that element, by the numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5, as appears by the following tabular view:



Compounds.	Azote.	Oxygen.
Protoxide of azote (nitrous oxide)	14	8
Deutoxide (nitric oxide or nitrous gas,)	14	16
Hyponitrous acid,	14	24
Nitrous acid,	14	32
Nitric acid,	14	40

Thus we see, that the protoxide of azote contains one atom or prime equivalent of each element, and that the numbers 16, 24, 32 and 40, which represent the proportions in which oxygen combines with 14 parts of azote in the formation of the other compounds, are all exact multiples of 8, the prime equivalent of oxygen, by the numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5."

The succeeding tables are headed primary Compounds, Acids, Salts, Chlorides, Compounds whose generic names terminate in *uret*—General table of gaseous bodies by Dr. Ure, and Incompatible Substances. Under each of these heads we are presented with a profound and perspicuous explanation of the matters contained in the table; but not professing a deep acquaintance, nor presuming the greater number of our readers to be very conversant with such matters, or inquisitive concerning them, we shall make no further extracts from this portion of the work.

So rapid has been the progress of Chemical discovery within the last fifteen or twenty years, and so entirely has the science been re-modeled, that students in the western country have not within their reach the books necessary to a knowledge of its existing state. We have, indeed, heard of a practitioner, who resolved no longer to vex himself with the revolutions of a science, which undergoes such rapid decompositions and recompositions,—but to wait until it should be brought to perfection, when he would have but a single book to read!

We fear that this chemical expectant is not alone in this method of studying a science, the practical applications of which, to a certain profession, are apparent enough to every intelligent mind without the pale of that profession—whatever may be the views of many of those within it. He who is enveloped in a cloud is not the one who most distinctly perceives its existence.

The self-directed and successful efforts of Mr. Best to acquire a knowledge of nature; and the contribution he has furnished to the advancement of others, entitle him equally to our admiration and our thanks. From such labors the distinguished medical school to which he is attached has every thing to hope, as it relates to the study of chemistry and Pharmacy by her numerous body of pupils. As citizens of the West, we wish him success in the arduous task of naturalizing an important science in a new country; and knowing his zeal and native ingenuity, we

venture to predict for him the most interesting results.

The remainder of the work before us consists of a long table of mineral poisons and antidotes, translated from the French by Dr. Drake; and an original note or appendix on vegetable poisons, chiefly those of the United States and of the apothecaries' shops, by the same gentleman. From the date of the former, (Paris, 1824), it may be presumed to contain the latest discoveries on the subjects embraced in it, and we are tempted therefore to make a few extracts from it, which may be useful to our readers.

For Arsenic when taken as a poison, there is no antidote. The proper treatment is to excite, or favour, vomiting by large doses of tepid water, or flax-seed tea: If the arsenic was taken dissolved, to use copious draughts of lime water or powdered chalk suspended in gum-water or flax-seed tea: when signs of inflammation manifest themselves the patient, should be bled and have warm fomentations applied to the pit of the stomach.

For poisoning by excessive doses of tartar emetic, a strong tea of Oak or Peruvian bark is the proper remedy.

When lunar caustic or nitrate of silver is swallowed, common salt and water is an effectual antidote.

If sugar of lead has been taken, it may be rendered harmless by a solution of Epsom or Glauber salts.

Corrosive sublimate may be rendered harmless by white of egg beat up with water.

If any of the strong acids, such as oil of vitriol, elixir vitriol, muriatic acid, or aqua fortis be the poison, it may be instantly destroyed by chalk or magnesia in water; by a solution of salt of tartar, or by weak lye.

If potash be taken, vinegar will secure the patient from injury.

As most of these substances are kept, or occasionally introduced into families, the citations we have made cannot be unacceptable to our judicious and prudential readers, whose attention we ask but for a moment longer, while we notice the article on vegetable poisons, to which we have just referred.

This consists of the following tables:—I. "A Catalogue of poisonous plants, arranged according to the natural orders of Decandolle;" with their common names, and characteristic properties:—II. Their Therapeutic classification:—III. Chemical arrangement of such poisonous plants as have afforded deleterious principles by analysis. To these are added a lucid detail of the symptoms produced by vegetable poisons, and of the proper treatment of counteracting their influence.

The importance of a general diffusion of the information contained in this appendix must be immediately perceived; especially when we recollect the recent cases, (producing death in one instance, and very narrow escapes from it in several others) which have occurred in our city, from the operation of the vegetable

poisons abounding in our fields, and woodlands. Works which combine scientific information with practical utility, in a cheap and popular form, in our present state of society, are of the most useful class;—and, the public are not a little indebted to the two ingenious and scientific gentlemen who have united, so successfully, in the composition and arrangement of this valuable and perspicuous pamphlet.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SELECTIONS.

## OHIO CANALS.

[The following *handsome notice* of the measures recently adopted by the State of Ohio, for reducing to practice her magnificent project of uniting LAKE ERIE with the OHIO,—is from the National Intelligencer of the 15th ult.—which is, perhaps, the more acceptable, from its being almost the *first* complimentary paragraph, which it has been the good fortune of our State to receive at the hands of the worthy Editors of that universal paper!]

We will only add that the measure seems to be hailed, in our sister states, as one calculated to insure both wealth and honour to the community which may achieve it;—while not a doubt is expressed in relation to our readily obtaining the requisite funds from abroad.]

"In the state of OHIO, a measure of the very first importance has just received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature, in the form of a law. It is the construction of a CANAL from the mouth of the Scioto river to lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. The whole length of this great Canal, and of its feeders, is to be about three hundred and twelve miles. It is to be made entirely by the authority of the state, which is to borrow the money on its own credit, and will readily obtain it, having pledged a fund for paying the interest, &c. and laid a tax for the purpose. Considering the youth of the state of Ohio, this is a stupendous undertaking, with reference to its magnitude and cost. And when we consider, that, forty years ago, her soil was the unmolested abode of the Aborigines, it is hardly possible we could have a more striking evidence of the hardy enterprise of her Sons of the West, who, after taming the Savages by their valor, and subduing the forests by their labor, conquer time and space by their intelligence. What a reproach is not this act to us, and the neighboring states, that we and they have not sooner commenced the more easy and practicable, as well as more important work, which begins at our very doors. However, if Congress allow to us the privilege of commencing the Canal within the District, which we hardly think will be refused, we will endeavor to compete, in good works, with our friends in the West."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

*Jewish Church.*—Yesterday afternoon the new Hebrew Synagogue in Cherry street, was consecrated in the presence of the members of the Congregation and a numerous assemblage of other citizens. The sacred rolls, very richly ornamented, were borne several times around the interior area of the Synagogue; while a choir of excellent voices chanted the parts of the service allotted them. All the prayers and readings were in the Hebrew language, and printed copies of them were distributed, accompanied by an English translation.



## PROFITS OF CANALS.

[So much has been said respecting Canals, during several years past, that it may appear superfluous to multiply essays under this head. It is, however, a theme upon which (as in morals and religion) people may advantageously receive continual instruction and advice. We therefore propose to publish occasionally short articles on the subject; not so much to discuss the policy on an extensive scale,—as to shew the practical results of these most important branches of internal improvement. The following extracts are from one of a series of articles under the title of 'Canal Policy,' in the Bucks County (Pa.) Patriot.

The roads in this country being very bad, there is a much greater difference in favor of canals with us than in the Eastern states, where they are generally good.]

"In order to place before the public eye the advantages of the canal policy in a striking point of light, I subjoin a comparison of the expenses of the outfits of wagons and those of transportation by land, with the outfit of a boat and the expenses of canal transportation; predicating the calculation on the conveyance of 25 tons, or 250 barrels of flour, 100 miles; assuming that a boat of 75 feet long and 10 feet wide will convey that quantity in five days—that it requires 8 five-horse wagons to convey it by land over a turnpike road in the same space of time and the same distance—and that the tolls are equal in both cases.

*Expenses of the outfit of wagons, horses and gears.*  
 40 horses, at 100 dollars each, \$4000  
 8 wagons, at 100 dollars each, 800  
 40 sets of gears, at 40 dollars, 1600

*Expense of the outfit of a canal boat, horse and gears.*

Boat, about - - - \$ 150  
 Horse and gears, - - - 140

Difference, \$6110

Interest on the difference of outfit per ann. \$ 360

Thus it appears, however incredible, that the outfit for the transportation of produce by land from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, or merchandize from the latter place to the former, is above twenty times as great as would be necessary for the outfit for the transportation by water, were a canal completed.

*Expense of transportation of 25 tons, or 250 barrels of flour 100 miles, per wagons.*  
 40 horses, 5 days, at 87½ cts. each, \$ 175  
 8 men, 5 days, at 87½ cts. 35

## Per Canal.

One man and one boy, at 87½ cts. each, 5 days, - - - \$ 8 75  
 One horse, at 87 cts. 5 days, 4 37½

Difference in a single trip on 250 barrels of flour, } \$196 87½

Here is a difference of sixteen to one in favor of canal transportation. Fulton and other writers make it twenty to one.

From these data it will satisfactorily appear, that there is no object to which our resources and energies can be so advantageously applied—none pregnant with such solid benefits: none that will ever pay so rich an interest to the state, as canals.

The Erie Canal will probably cost 6 or 7,000,000 of dollars. Were it 12 or 15, millions dolls. it now appears clear that it would be as cheap a purchase as any nation ever made.—This canal is not yet finished; nevertheless last year the tolls were above \$200,000—and this year above \$300,000, being more than five per cent. on the actual expenditure. Next year, when the canal is completed, the tolls will probably be above \$450,000.

## KRUMMACHER'S PARABLES.

"Dr. Krummacher's Allegoric Stories" says the Monthly Review, "unite grace of form with humanity of purpose; and are well adapted as a book of education for the use of young persons who are to be trained in habits of piety, tenderness, tolerance and beneficence. Indeed, the genuine spirit of Christianity, untinged by the peculiar doctrines of any sect, pervades the whole collection, and fits it for the perusal and edification of persons of every denomination.—Imagination seldom twines her flowers round narrations so useful in their tendency. The clad Graces here adorn the temple of Piety; while Beauty beckons from various heavens the purest form of their several mythologies, employs them to reveal to man the delights of virtue, and directs them to irradiate his view with the roseate dawn of hope." The following is submitted as a specimen of the work:

## THE MIRACLE.

"One day in Spring, Solomon, then a youth, sat under the palm-trees, in the garden of the king, his father, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and absorbed in thought. Nathan, his preceptor, went up to him, and said, Why sittest thou thus, musing under the palm-trees?"

"The youth raised his head, and answered, Nathan, I am exceedingly desirous to behold a miracle.

"A wish, said the prophet, with a smile, which I entertained myself in my juvenile years.

"And was it granted? hastily asked the Prince.

"A man of God, answered Nathan, came to me, bringing in his hand a pomegranate seed. Observe, said he, what this seed will turn to! he thereupon made with his finger a hole in the earth, and put the seed into the hole, and covered it. Scarcely had he drawn back his hand, when the earth parted, and I saw two small leaves shoot forth; but no sooner did I perceive them than the leaves separated, and from between them arose a round stem, covered with bark, and the stem became every moment higher and thicker.

"The man of God thereupon said to me, Take notice! And while I observed,

seven shoots issued from the stem, like the seven branches on the candlestick of the altar.

"I was astonished, but the man of God motioned to me, and commanded me to be silent, and to attend. Behold, said he, new creations will soon make their appearance.

"He thereupon brought water in the hollow of his hand from the stream which flowed past; and lo! all the branches were covered with green leaves, so that a cooling shade was thrown around us, together with a delicious odour. Whence, exclaimed I, is this perfume amidst the refreshing shade?

"Seest thou not, said the man of God, the scarlet blossom, as, shooting forth from among the green leaves, it hangs down in clusters?

"I was about to answer, when a gentle breeze agitated the leaves, and strewed the blossoms around us, as the autumnal blast scatters the withered foliage. No sooner had the blossoms fallen than the red pomegranates appeared suspended among the leaves, like the almonds on the staves of Aaron. The man of God then left me in profound amazement.

"Nathan ceased speaking. What is the name of the godlike man? asked Solomon hastily. Doth he yet live? Where doth he dwell?

"Son of David, replied Nathan, I have related to thee a vision.

"When Solomon heard these words, he was troubled in his heart, and said, How canst thou deceive me thus?

"I have not deceived thee, son of Jesse, rejoined Nathan. Behold, in thy father's garden thou mayest see all that I have related to thee. Doth not the same thing take place with every pomegranate, and with the other trees?

"Yes, said Solomon, but imperceptibly, and in a long time.

"Then Nathan answered, Is it therefore the less a divine work, because it takes place silently and insensibly? Study nature and her operations; then wilt thou easily believe those of a higher power, and not long for miracles wrought by a human hand."

## THE BRANT FAMILY.

From "Sketches of the History, Manners and Customs of the North American Indians." By James Buchanan, Esq. British Consul, N. Y.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's account of his visit to Miss Brant, daughter of the Mohawk Chief. Mr. B. and his daughters had got from Mrs. Col. Clarke, at the Falls of Niagara, an introduction to the Mohawk princess, Miss Brant.\*

\* Since married to a gentleman at Niagara, Upper Canada.



"On arriving at the magnificent shores of Lake Ontario, the driver of our carriage pointed out, at the distance of five miles, the house of Miss Brant, which had a very noble and commanding aspect; and we anticipated much pleasure in our visit; as, beside the enjoyment of so beautiful a spot, we should be enabled to form a competent idea of Canadian manners and style of living. Young Mr. Brant, it appeared, unaware that with our carriage we could have reached his house so soon, had not arrived before us; so that our approach was not announced; and we drove up to the door with the expectation that the family would be apprised of our coming. The outer door, leading to a spacious hall, was open. We entered, and remained a few minutes, when seeing no person about, we proceeded into the parlor, which, like the hall, had nobody in it. We therefore had an opportunity of looking about us at our leisure. It was a room well furnished with a carpet, pier, and chimney glasses, mahogany tables, fashionable chairs, a guitar, a neat hanging book case, in which, among other volumes, we perceived a Church of England Prayer book, translated into the Mohawk tongue, and several small elementary works. Having sent in our note of introduction by the coachman, and still no person waiting on us, we began to suspect (especially in the hungry state we were all in) that some delay or difficulty about breakfast stood in the way of the young lady's appearance. Various were our conjectures, and momentarily did our hunger gain rapid strides upon us. I can assure my readers, that a keen morning's ride, on the shores of an American lake, is a thing of all others calculated to make the appetite clamorous, if not insolent.

We had already penetrated into the parlour; and were beginning to meditate a further exploration in search of the pantry, when to our unspeakable astonishment, in walked a charming, noble looking Indian girl, dressed partly in the native, and partly in the English costume. Her hair was confined on the head in a silk net, but the lower tresses, escaping from thence, flowed on her shoulders.—Under a tunic or morning dress, of black silk, was a petticoat of the same material and colour, which reached very little below the knees. Her silk stockings and kid shoes were, like the rest of her dress, black. The grace and dignity of her movement, the style and dress of her manner, so new, so unexpected, filled us all with astonishment. With great ease, yet by no means in that common place mode so generally prevalent on such occasions, she inquired how we had found the road, accommodations, &c. No flutter was at

all apparent on account of the delay in getting breakfast; no fidgeting and fuss-making, no running in and out; no idle expressions of regret—such as 'Oh dear me! had I known of your coming, you would not have been kept in this way;' but with perfect ease, she maintained the conversation, until a squaw, wearing a man's hat, brought in a tray with preparations for breakfast. A table cloth of fine white damask being laid, we were regaled with tea, coffee, hot rolls, butter in water and ice coolers, eggs, smoked beef, and ham, broiled chickens, &c. all served up in truly neat and comfortable style.

"The delay, we afterwards discovered, arose from the desire of our hostess to supply us with hot rolls, which were actually baked while we waited. I have been thus minute in my description of these comforts, as they were so little to be expected in the house of an Indian.

"After breakfast, Miss Brant, as we must still call her, took my daughters out to walk, and look at the picturesque scenery of the country. She and her brother had previously expressed a hope that we would stay all day; but though I wished of all things to do so, and had determined in the event of a pressing invitation, to accept it, yet I declined the proposal at first, and thus forfeited a pleasure which we all of us longed in our hearts to enjoy; for as I afterwards learned, it is not the custom of an uncorrupted Indian to repeat a request, if once rejected."

#### LIFE OF AN EDITOR.

\* \* \* \* \* There is a species of correspondents, who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy, and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms, which, if you do not obey you must lose their *invaluable friendship* and support. Thus, one will tell you, "your paper is insupportably dull, and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize-fights and other occurrences in the sporting world;" another declares that "if you pollute your columns with such trash, he will cease to take in your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder; "those are the things," says he, "to make it sell." A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stories only fit for old women—and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination as they appear." Mr. Dismal says, the

paper is "too dull;" whilst Miss Prude thinks, "it has not a sufficiently serious turn." Miss Languish begs for "a little more poetry," and hopes, "you will let it be all about love;" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you, "to leave out all that stuff of poetics, and put in more about the price of corn, and such like." A sentimental young lady, who signs herself *Flirtilla*, begs that you "will put in all the pretty love stories you can pick up;" whilst the maiden aunt says "you ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Horace Gadabout wishes you "to be particular in giving spirited and copious notices of the drama;" whilst Mr. Cantwell desires that "his paper may be discontinued unless you omit all mention of such heinous and abominable proceedings."—Thus every man wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbour's; and the only way in which an editor can act, is, to disregard all such partial solicitations, and to keep on the even tenor of his way, without paying any respect to the confined views of his correspondents.

#### ROGERS on the death of BYRON.

He is now at rest;  
And praise and blame fall on his ear alike,  
Now dull in death. Yes, Byron, thou art gone,  
Gone like a star that through the firmament  
Shot and was lost in its eccentric course  
Dazzling, perplexing. Yet thy heart, methinks,  
Was generous, noble—noble in its scorn  
Of all things low or little; nothing there  
Sordid or servile. If imagined wrongs  
Pursued thee, urging thee sometimes to do  
Things long regretted, oft, as many know,  
None more than I, thy gratitude would build  
On slight foundation; and, if in thy life  
Not happy, in thy death thou surely wert,  
Thy wish accomplished; dying in the land  
Where thy young mind had caught ethereal fire,  
Dying in Greece, and in a cause so glorious.

They in thy train—ah, little did they think,  
As round we went, that they so soon should sit  
Mourning beside thee, while a nation mourned,  
Changing her festal to her funeral song;  
That they so soon should hear the minute-gun,  
As morning gleamed on what remained of thee,  
Roll o'er the sea, the mountains, numbering  
Thy years of joy and sorrow.

Thou art gone  
And he who would assail thee in thy grave,  
Oh, let him pause! For who among us all,  
Tried as thou wert—even from thy earliest years,  
When wandering, yet unspoilt, a highland boy—  
Tried as thou wert, and with thy soul of flame;  
Pleasure, while yet the down was on thy cheek,  
Uplifting, pressing, and to lips like thine,  
Her charmed cup—ah, who amongst us all  
Could say he had not erred as much and more?



For the Cincinnati Literary Gazette.

#### THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Did we not receive daily proof that nations are not always wise to their own interest, we might be surprised that a canal round the Falls of the Ohio, should still be the subject of inefficient resolution. More than twenty years have elapsed since the legislature of Kentucky passed a law for the purpose of having a canal cut; and, during that period, frequent and mutual applications have been made to the states interested in it, to participate in the labour and profit of the undertaking. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, have formed abortive confederacies for the purpose; and the three last-named states have, again and again, made vehement resolves, that the canal should be cut. Surveys have been ordered and reported,—accurate estimates made of the expense,—views of our commerce exhibited, and even yet the project is a matter of empty promise.

It is beyond controversy true, that Cincinnati, with her present population and commerce, will, in every ten years, lose more in useless charges, than the canal will cost. The state will, in every three years, lose an equal sum; and the three states immediately interested, pay, annually, half of what would suffice for accomplishing the object. These facts have been strongly represented to the respective legislatures of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky,—and how do they act! Kentucky has lost herself in the vortex of 'Relief,' and wastes that time in contests for the ascendancy of party, which might be better employed in devising modes of increasing her wealth, and restoring her injured credit. Indiana, though young and powerful, slumbers inactive; and Ohio aims at gigantic projects, requiring years of labour and millions of dollars for their accomplishment,—while she leaves undone a work of pressing importance, which might be completed in a year; and which would, at once, more than pay the interest of the capital invested. We are not of that illiberal class, who would reject one benefit, because they cannot have another which is greater; but we will never cease to contend that the canal at Louisville is an object of national importance, and that Ohio cripples her own power—impairs that character of wisdom which she is elsewhere attaining, and degrades herself, while she leaves this object uneffected. By the voice of her General Assembly she stands pledged to remove this obstruction to our navigation; and if the present joint-stock company of Kentucky should fail in their purpose, her interest demands that she should act promptly and with energy.

As we are anxious to have the canal cut by any means whatever, we urge our instant co-operation with Kentucky. The legislature of that state have incorporated a company with a capital of 600,000 dollars, divided into shares of 100 dollars each. When a thousand shares shall be subscribed, the company will be organized, and under the direction of a President and four Trustees, who are to be chosen annually by ballot. The charter is to be void, if the stock be not taken by the first day of November next; and if the canal be not commenced in eighteen months and completed in three years, the corporate powers of the company will cease and determine. There is a solemn provision that the state will not interfere with the charter, or with the operations of the company, except to reduce the tolls whenever the clear profits shall exceed 18 per cent. The company are clothed with most ample powers to effect the object of their creation, and are authorized to increase the tolls until the clear profits shall amount to 12 1-2 per cent.—below which the dividend is never to be reduced by the legislature.

No stock in the Union offers so fine an inducement for the investment of capital; and we hope every citizen who is able, will take some portion of the stock. Besides the profits which will result from the investment itself, the future welfare and permanent interest of the community creates a moral obligation on every individual to do what he can for the canal at Louisville. V

## CINCINNATI:

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1825.

### LITERARY STATISTICS.

Before the period at which the recent act of our assembly, for the establishment of Common Schools, is to go into operation,—it would be desirable to obtain an accurate account of the number and size of the existing schools, in the several districts about to be re-organized under the new system:—and by way of furnishing a proper example to the teachers in the country, we would respectfully recommend to those in this vicinity the task of preparing a brief statement;—I. of the number of their pupils, of either sex;—distinguishing those under 6 years of age, from the number between 6 and 12, and those over 12;—and II. of the various branches of education taught in the school, and the different terms of tuition.

If such of our fellow citizens as have assumed the "delightful task of rearing the tender thought, and young idea,"—should take the trouble of furnishing us with the proposed statement, (modified, if deemed too particular to suit their leisure,) it will afford us great pleasure to lay the result before the public, in such form as may seem most likely to conduce to the welfare of the rising generation, by awakening an increased interest in their mental cultivation. In embodying the information thus obtained, we shall take occasion to give some account of the various Literary and Scientific Institutions of the city,—several of which appear to have been either entirely overlooked, or but slightly noticed, in the late edition of the Cincinnati Directory.

The BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON has recently been celebrated by the Philomathic and Ero-phobic societies of the Cincinnati College in the appropriate manner described in the different papers of the city; which we consider it unnecessary to repeat. The Ode sung on the occasion will be found on our poetical page.

On the afternoon of that day a large party, consisting of the friends of the successful candidate for the Presidency, and the lovers of good eating, partook of an entertainment provided by T. L. Paine, in the Western Museum; at which, after the discussion of a reasonable quantity of codfish and potatoes, with other savoury viands, the usual number of toasts, both regular and volunteer, were drank; and we are glad to learn from them that all the late Presidential candidates have again become great and good men.

It was very consoling to us to find that although all the good traits of character were taken from three fourths of the candidates during the pendency of the election,—yet they are now honestly returned to them,—since the partisans have no further advantage to gain from their sequestration. This we consider upon the whole, as the most honest course of proceeding; and are inclined to believe that the Pittsburgh fashion of burning the effigies of great men, is not calculated either to increase their number or to add very greatly to the reputation of the place where such customs prevail. We are aware that the Indians of this country, as well

as the negroes of Africa, are in the habit of making effigies of their enemies, on which they bestow the punishment designed for the original, and believe that the fate of both is in some mysterious way united,—so that if the latter is destroyed the former necessarily shares its fate. But the trials that have been made in this country by the whites to produce a similar effect have always failed. We would, therefore advise our neighbors of Pittsburgh not to look for their examples in this respect among either the negroes or Indians (since very few of their customs are suited to civilized communities;—) but, try some other method of disseminating their political opinions: and we can also assure them that the course of policy which they profess so greatly to desire in our government, would not be at all furthered if they should even burn the person instead of the effigy, of its most active and efficient supporter.

### THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

Yesterday, according to established usage, Mr. ADAMS was inaugurated as President of the U. States, for the ensuing four years. The ceremony was to take place in the Rotunda of the CAPITOL;—and we look forward with some interest to the receipt of the Political Creed which the incumbent is supposed to have delivered on the occasion; and which he is so capable of couching in elegant and forcible language.

In relation to the new CABINET which is this day to be organized,—by the aid of an extra session of the Senate,—it would of course be idle to make suggestions. We think it unfortunate, however, that so many important vacancies occur in the government at once; and regret that Mr. CRAWFORD cannot be prevailed on to continue,—with his open, prompt and disciplined mind,—to give energy and success to the operations of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Clay, it seems, has been offered the Department of State; but we believe it is not yet known whether he will accept,—although nearly all of his political friends at Washington appear to have advised him to the measure. He must certainly have found it rather a perplexing case:—for although the most satisfactory evidence can be adduced that he had determined to vote for ADAMS, in preference to JACKSON, long before he left home for Washington,—yet he is aware that he must prepare himself, in the event of an acceptance, for a full share of abuse from all those who think proper to believe the ridiculous charges of Mr. Kremer.

As to General JACKSON, he was the only candidate from whose success we felt any serious apprehensions for the future:—not because we deemed him a dangerous man, but lest the example might be dangerous, of selecting as a ruler one whose deserved popularity was so exclusively founded on his heroic achievements. With our sincere admiration of his military talents, and our high sense of his public services, we could have united in the general acclamations,—had the object been to give him any other trust than the Presidency;—and accordingly, we were almost equally gratified at his late constitutional exclusion, and the noble bearing with which he has sustained it: For, although the firmness of reflecting heads has been able to stem the torrent poured out by grateful hearts,—yet the HERO is not the less dear to his country as the successful defender of her soil.

### MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

The lectures of this institution closed last week. There being no candidates for graduation, no Commencement will be held. It is erroneously stated in the (Boston) Medical Record



der that there were 40 students in this College during the past winter. On particular enquiry, we have been informed by some members of the class, that there were 13 students who attended all, and 4 who attended a part of the lectures.

Our readers are probably aware that this institution has lately received from the Legislature an important acquisition, in an appropriation for four years of the remaining moiety of the auction duties accruing in Cincinnati, (half of which had been already appropriated to the Hospital,) which will afford an annuity of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars per ann.—and ought to be productive of highly beneficial effects upon this now languishing favorite of our Assembly. We shall perhaps take another occasion to discuss the policy of some of the provisions of the bill. With regard to the subject at large, Cincinnati was fairly entitled to the fund; and the only question that could have arisen was, whether the *Medical* or the *Literary* College was best entitled to the boon. As this point has been decided, however, it only remains for us to hope that a good use will be made of the trust thus liberally imposed.

#### MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LEXINGTON.

We understand that Professor Brown of the Chair of 'THEORY AND PRACTICE,' has resigned his office. What could have induced him to relinquish the most prominent professorship in that rising institution, when the number of medical students increased, as we have been informed, to 234, we are unable to conjecture. For the interests of society at large, we may be allowed to express the hope, that the enlightened Trustees of that University will make such an appointment to the vacant chair as will secure to students of medicine, in the West and South, advantages at least equal to what have been imparted by the able and experienced physician and teacher who has retired from the School.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

The following items have been abstracted from a METEORIC REGISTER kept at the Land office, exhibiting the extraordinary temperature of the two past months.

IN JANUARY the lowest noon Temperature (3d) was 34 degrees; the highest (28th) 60 degrees; mean 46 degrees 63 minutes. The coldest mornings were 23 degrees. The prevailing winds were—SW. 9 days, NW. 6; E. 3, &c. Calm 9 days. Rain 6 lines.

IN FEBRUARY the lowest noon temperature (2d) was 22 degrees; highest (7th) 57 degrees; mean 48 degrees: the coldest mornings (3d) 20 degrees: the prevailing winds were—NW. 7 days; SW. 6; E. 5, &c.—Calm 5 days; clear 11; rain 1 inch; snow 1 inch. Floating ice in the Ohio on the 14th. Blue-birds and vegetation, made their appearance about the same time.

The unusual warmth of the winter has been unfavorable, we understand, both to the manufacture of sugar, and the accumulation of ice;—so that we shall have to depend, in part, upon foreign aid next summer, for two important luxuries of the table.

A meeting of the CINCINNATI LIBRARY SOCIETY will be held in the College Edifice, on Saturday the 12th inst. for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS for the ensuing year;—at which time we understand it is the intention of the present board to call for the opinion of the stockholders on the subject of a removal of the Library from its present situation in the College. We hope all those who have not already suffered their stock to become forfeited, will give their at-

tendance on the occasion. Such as have been absent for some time will be surprised to find that within the past year, most of the debts have been discharged, and considerable additions made to the collection. In short, the shelves appear fuller now of valuable books, than at any former period;—and justify the hope that the public will no longer view this institution with the apathy which prevailed in relation to it while it was laboring under a full share of the misfortunes which at one time had nearly prostrated both the Literature and Commerce of this now flourishing and beautiful metropolis.

A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT is proposed to be given by Mr. Dwyer and Co., on Monday evening next, in the CINCINNATI THEATRE.—It is understood that this establishment is likely soon to be supplied with the additional attractions of a regular company of comedians;—the managers of the Kentucky and New-Orleans Theatres having each made application for a lease. We hope, whoever obtains the edifice, that the proprietors may be thereby enabled to finish the portico; and the managers be encouraged to procure an occasional visit from COOPER, CONWAY, and others,—who contribute so essentially to support the dignity, and increase the more rational attractions, of the drama.

#### MUSEUM LECTURES.

THE REV. MR. ROBINSON continues, every Saturday evening, his interesting course of HISTORICAL LECTURES, in the Western Museum;—which are deservedly admired by the numerous shareholders, subscribers, and others, who eagerly flock to hear them.

On Thursday Evening next, we understand, that the Rev. DR. RUTER will deliver a lecture, in this Institution, on the 'PHILOSOPHY OF BENEVOLENCE.'

We are informed, that our late consul at St. Petersburg, Mr. HARRIS, through whom Count Romanzoff's invitation to CAPT. SYMMES, to join his North Polar Expedition was made, has forwarded the Captain's letter of acceptance to Russia; and has little doubt that the conditions contained in it will be acceded to by the Count.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY will hold their annual meeting (and election) in the College Edifice, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

The Trustees of the CINCINNATI COLLEGE will convene TO-DAY, in the same Edifice, at 5, P. M.

### Miscellaneous Items.

*New-York Canal Fund.*—The Canal Commissioners made their report to the Senate on the 8th of February. It appears that the whole cost of the Canals will be about ten millions of dollars, which sum, it is calculated, will be paid off in ten years—leaving an ultimate income of one million per annum. The Commissioners propose a sinking fund, to pay off the Canal debt.

The Board of Engineers have awarded to Mr. John Bruce, of Kentucky, the premium of one thousand dollars—he having presented to the Engineer Department the most approved invention for the removal of the Sawyers, Planters, and Snags, in the Mississippi River.

*From the Philadelphia Evening Post.*

Our aged and much respected fellow citizen, GODFREY HAGA, Esq. who died on Monday morning last, made, by his last will, the following disposition of his property. To the Pennsylvania Hospital, \$1000; to the Northern Dis-

pensary, \$1000; to the Southern Dispensary, \$1000; to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$1000; to the German Society, \$2000; to the Bible Society, \$4000; to the Widow's Asylum, \$5000; to the Orphan's Asylum, 10,000; to sundry persons, \$50,000; to the Brethren's Church (the Moravian Church) in Philadelphia, \$2000; for the relief of superannuated preachers, their widows, and missionaries and their widows, belonging to the Brethren's Church, \$6000; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, \$20,000. This constitutes a fund, the interest of which is to be applied by the Society for the purpose of educating pious young men at Nazareth Hall, for the Gospel Ministry. The residue of his estate, valued at more than \$200,000, is bequeathed to the said Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, and to be appropriated from time to time, as the Society shall direct.

So offensive was the conduct of Mr. Anduaga, late Minister of Spain at Washington, that Mr. Nelson, the American Minister at Madrid, was instructed to make a representation of it to the Spanish government.

A southern paper states that in the legislature of Louisiana some of the orators speak in French, and others in English—and that the clerk of the house acts as interpreter between the parties.—The paper goes on to state that the French language is vanishing every day more and more, and that the English is destined to swallow up the French language, at least in Louisiana.

The former manner of voting for electors of President in the state of New-York, by general ticket, has recently been altered by the Legislature. The election in future will be by districts, the bill to that effect having passed both houses, in the Senate unanimously, and in the House but four negative votes.

*Steam Carriage.*—Dr. Buchanan succeeded yesterday in propelling a wagon some three or four miles, with a very small capillary steam engine. The experiment, we are informed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its ingenious inventor.

*Louisville Adv. Feb. 19.*

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Clio No. VIII, containing the strictures referred to in our last, has at length come to hand; but could not readily be introduced this week. The proposed REVIEW will of course be acceptable.

Several articles selected by our friends for republication will shortly be attended to.

We must again hint to the tuneful tenants of our poetical page, that a thing, if done at all, is worth doing well; and beg them to be somewhat less sparing of the intellectual pruning knife.—Last week one of LARA's best pieces was nearly spoiled by the awkwardness of three words;

"So blows beneath its first fond moon

"A flower the next sees HURLED."

And, we don't think we ever saw a more intolerable line than—

"but estrange her

"Heart from me the destinies could not; yet,"

In to-day's 'Sonnet to MYRA':—'Stranger' and 'estrange her' moreover form scarcely a more legitimate rhyme than 'know' and 'No'—lately huddled together by a careless pen. Sonnets to be tolerable should be perfect—at least in rhyme and rhythm. HAIDEE's Elegiac Lines would have produced a better effect had the author stuck to one measure;—as would his late impassioned lines to Miss ——— had he stuck to his original signature. A lady cuts but a silly figure in making love to a rival beauty.



## Original Poetry.

## TO WINTER.

How mild and gentle, WINTER, is thy reign!  
No icy fetters bind a joyless plain;  
No biting blasts go whistling through the woods;  
No mountain torrents sweep the vales with floods;

No snow-girt clouds now scud before the gale,  
Nor fleecy carpet fling o'er hill and dale.  
The SNOW-KING, sure, has left his old domain,  
Fled to the Ice-Bergs in the frozen main,  
May polar openings there his steps invite,  
And keep him ever from our gladdened sight!

May those new regions, found in either pole,  
Be more congenial to his ice-clad soul!  
His MINISTERS a kindly race appear;—  
(Warm airs, and sunny rays, meet agents are,  
Oh! may they stay and rule the constant year,  
Nor MAJESTY return with vengeful hand,  
To scatter sleet and hail throughout the land!

To seek for warmer climes, the birds forget,  
And linger round our leafless forests yet;  
The sun's bright beams, like messengers of love,  
Call forth the flowers to deck the fragrant grove.  
The tuneful tribes appear with wonted glee,  
And fill the air with sweetest minstrelsy.  
Hark, to the robin's and the blue bird's notes!  
Their mingled melody on ether floats:  
Grateful they join to hail his rising ray  
And chaunt a welcome to the God of Day.  
Like convent saints their matin songs they swell,

And tell their beads at vesper's solemn knell:  
Like them, uncloistered, may each free-born soul  
Sweet praises sing to HIM who rules the whole!

MYRA.

February 19th, 1825.

## ELEGIAC LINES.

And art thou dead, indeed, poor child of earth!  
But yesterday, I saw thee full of mirth;  
When thou did'st bloom, and promise many years  
Of life and love:—alas! affection's tears  
Now gushing from their fount, adown each cheek,  
Reveal thy loss, and agony bespeak.

Thou'rt gone: and though no pulse of life remains,  
The blushing tide seems circling in thy veins.  
Must this loved form to thee, O Grave! be sent  
With features thus so fair, so eloquent!  
Down to the dust be doomed—become the prey  
Of hungry worms—or crumble to decay!

Still I can gaze—yet thy half closed eye,  
With its fringed curtain of deepest dye,  
Reveals not the darkness that dwells within,  
But, like some fair being, all pure from sin,  
Thou seem'st but reclined in a heavenly sleep,  
Unconscious of those who o'er thee weep.

Late, thou wert young and beauteous, and the charm

Of innocence protected thee from harm—  
But now 'tis past:—a world of woe thou 'st left;—

Nor do I mourn thy loss—although, bereft  
Of thee, this heart must lose the fond caress  
Of all it loved on earth, or sought to bless.

For thou'rt happy;—thy soul hath but forsook  
Its earthly abode, and joyous took  
Its flight, to brighter regions soaring;—  
Where, heaven and heaven's God adoring,  
Thy praises shall blend with the angel throng,  
And breathe thy sweetness in the tide of song.

HAIDEE.

## ODE:

Written for the Philomathic and Erophœbic Societies; and sung, by Mr. S. M. Lee, at their recent celebration of the 22d of February.

TUNE—"Anacreon in Heaven."

## I.

Unillumin'd by one ray of political light  
From the broadsword of freemen, or volumes of sages,

Enwrapt in the thick gloom of Slavery's night,  
Content with his fetters, man slumbered for ages;  
While tyrants combined  
To enshackle his mind,

And depress his proud spirit, for freedom designed:  
But God in his providence wisely designed,  
That kings should not govern the empire of mind.

## II.

But rousing at length from his dungeon-repose,  
And indignantly spurning the despots around him,  
In the pride of his strength, like a giant he rose,  
And breaking, like Sampson, the fetters that bound him,

Walked boldly abroad,  
Majestic—unawed,—

And acknowledged allegiance to none but his God:  
For God in his providence, &c.

## III.

Then in a broad flash of ethereal light,  
That played round the globe in diffuse coruscations,  
The bright torch of Liberty burst on the night,  
Which so long and so deeply enveloped the nations;  
While monarchs amazed,  
On the ill omen gazed,

And quak'd on the thrones which their tyranny rais'd.  
For God in his providence, &c.

## IV.

Then, too, our own WASHINGTON—whose hallowed name

Will flourish for ever, unfading, in story—  
Regardless of wealth, unambitious of fame,  
Gave birth to a nation, and led it to glory;  
And proved that a king

Is but man—and the thing  
Called a crown, its possessor to ruin may bring.  
For God in his providence, &c.

## V.

While the sun still pursues its bright path in the sky,  
In the first dazzling garb in which nature arrayed it;  
While the free soul of man rises nobly and high,  
In the image and strength of the Being who made it;

May Columbians henceforth  
Laud the prowess and worth

Of our WASHINGTON—each glorious day of his birth.  
For God in his providence, &c.

## VI.

Hence, with rapture again, on this holiest of days,  
Have convened in this temple the pupils of Science,  
With devotion of heart grateful psalms to raise  
To the hero whose prowess bade despots defiance;  
And thus oped a door,  
That the treasures of lore  
May be won by each youth who comes here to adore.  
For God in his providence, &c.

## VII.

Great Spirit of him who a nation made free!  
Look down from thy dwelling in mansions elysian,  
Smile on these oblations to Freedom and thee,  
And grant thy example may still bless our vision;  
That whilst yon bright sun  
In his circle shall run,

We may guard the rich prize which our forefathers won.

For God in his providence wisely designed,  
That kings should not govern the empire of mind.

## SONNET:—TO MYRA.

Lady! when from his native clime the stranger  
His lone way took;—a pilgrim from the land  
Where long he mourned upon its syren strand,  
He little deemed that here he'd be a ranger,  
Where charms like thine again his peace  
danger:

It was enough of grief that Fate's command  
Broke the fond magic of THALIA's wand,  
And tore our breasts asunder:—but, estrange her  
Heart from me the destinies could not; yet  
The ardent azure of thy martyr eyes,  
Whose liquid radiance I can ne'er forget,—  
Calls back the gaze of mem'ry to those skies,  
Where her loved star 'mid clouds of sorrow set,  
—While thine to cheer me o'er the gloom  
doth rise!

LARA.

## Picture of youthful and extinguished Beauty.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. [PROCTOR.]

A word—a breath revives her! and she stands  
As beautiful, and young, and free from care,  
As when upon the Tyber's yellow sands  
She loosened to the wind her golden hair,  
In almost childhood; and in pastime run  
Like young Aurora from the morning sun.  
Oh, never was a form so delicate  
Fashioned in dream or story, to create  
Wonder or love in man. She was both fair  
And young, I said; and her thick tresses were  
Of the bright colour of the light of day:  
Her eyes were like the dove's—like Hebe's—or  
The maiden moon, or starlight seen afar,  
Or like—some eyes I know, but may not say.  
Never were kisses gathered from such lips,  
And not the honey which the wild bee sips  
From flowers that on the thymy mountains grow  
Hard by Iliuss, half so rich:—The brow  
Was darker than her hair, and arched and fine,  
And sunny smiles would often often shine  
Over a mouth from which came sounds moresweet  
Than dying winds, or waters when they meet  
Gently, and seem telling and talking o'er  
The silence they so long had kept before.